

ANOTHER BATTLE IN ARKANSAS.

A DECISIVE UNION VICTORY.

The Enemy 24,000 Strong

The Flower of the Rebel Trans-Mississippi Army.

Parsons, Marmaduke, Frost, and Rains in Command.

Our Forces Only 6,000 to 7,000 Strong.

Desperate Fighting from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Arrival of Gen. Blunt with 5,000 Troops.

The Rebels Repulsed with Great Slaughter.

OUR LOSS 600—REBEL LOSS 1,500.

Gen. Herron's forces, en route to reinforce Gen. Blunt, met the enemy yesterday at Crawford's Prairie, ten miles south of Fayetteville, Ark., and won a decisive victory.

The enemy were 24,000 strong, divided into four divisions, under Gen. Parsons, Marmaduke, Frost, and Rains, all under Gen. Hindman, and embraced the flower of the Rebel trans-Mississippi army, well supplied, with 18 pieces of artillery.

The enemy flanked Gen. Blunt's position at Cave Hill, and made a sudden attack on Gen. Herron to prevent him uniting with Gen. Blunt.

Gen. Herron's force consisted of the 9th and 31st Illinois, 19th and 20th Iowa, 20th Indiana, 20th Wisconsin, and a battalion of two of cavalry—in all, 6,500 to 7,000 men—and 24 pieces of artillery.

The battle raged from 10 a. m. until dark, and was desperately fought throughout. Our artillery drove the Rebels from two strong positions, and kept their overwhelming numbers at bay. The 20th Wisconsin captured a Rebel battery of four heavy guns, but were forced to abandon them under a murderous fire. The 19th Iowa also took some battery, and fought most desperately, but were also obliged to yield it. Almost every regiment distinguished itself.

About 4 o'clock Gen. Blunt arrived from Cave Hill with 5,000 men, and a strong force of artillery, and attacked the Rebels in the rear. The Rebels made desperate efforts to capture his batteries, but were repulsed with terrible slaughter. We held the whole field at dark, and before 9 o'clock that night the entire Rebel force were in full retreat over Boston Mountain.

Our loss in killed and wounded was 600. The Rebels lost 1,500, by their own admission.

Several of the Rebel field officers were killed, among them Col. Stein, commanding a brigade, formerly a Brigadier in the Missouri State Guard. Only a few prisoners were taken. We captured four caissons filled with ammunition.

Lieutenant-Colonel McFarlan, of the 19th Iowa Regiment, was the only field officer on our side killed. Major Hubbard, of the 1st Missouri Cavalry, was taken prisoner.

A Battle Imminent in the South-West.

Reports from Gen. Blunt and Gen. Herron, in the South-West, are interesting. The Rebel General, Hindman, has moved northward across Boston Mountain with the bulk of the Rebel troops recently so ingloriously scattered by the advance of the Army of the Frontier, and, having united with Marmaduke—who retreated while his flag of truce to Gen. Blunt was absent—the combined strength of the Rebels is sufficient to induce them to threaten once more the invasion of this State. Before doing this, however, they must fight a battle, and their game evidently was to crush Blunt's single division napping; overwhelm it by superior numbers, and then annihilate the balance of the Army of the Frontier in the same way. This is the game Van Dorn and Price tried at Pea Ridge, on very nearly the same ground upon which Hindman is now advancing. Having failed to win there, it is not likely to win now, for, anticipating the tactics of the Rebels, Gen. Herron's Division has already re-entered Blunt, and another division is close at hand, ready to fall upon the Rebel flank if they undertake a battle. Nothing would suit our army officers and men so much as a pop at the Rebels when they have successfully pursued since September last. Whenever the collision occurs our men will surely give a good account of themselves.

The pro-slavery Union men of this State have been caught in a nice little game to override the policy of the Federal Government. The enrolled militia organization, instead of hunting Rebels, has, in several instances of late, been perverted into a police force to return fugitive slaves to their masters, whether loyal or free. The glaring outrage on the three companies of the 12th Kansas Volunteers, who, while searching for guerrillas in the western portion of that State, received several cautions from them by a thousand Missouri militia armed with artillery and United States muskets, has led to an inquiry as to how far the enrolled militia of this State can go in the protection of Rebel property without infringing on the rules of war adopted by United States officers. The matter has been brought to Gen. Curtis's attention, and he has issued orders to prevent any further interference with the status of negroes once declared free on account of the rebellious proclivities of their masters.

A custom has prevailed among portions of the State militia of ignoring the freedom of slaves emancipated by military authority, and in many instances negroes thus freed have been kidnapped, carried into interior and resold into slavery. The Provost Marshal General has drawn from Gen. Curtis a letter of instruction for his guidance in such cases. The letter is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, St. Louis, Dec. 5, 1862.

If negroes belong to Rebels they are free. If they can be taken into custody for any reason, they are to be kept in custody until they can be sent to the State of Missouri, from whence they were taken. By testimony I do not mean to exclude such testimony as we usually take to ascertain truth, and do not mean to exclude testimony as to what is known to be true, but the mere averment of a negro himself that he is the slave of a Rebel, should only be taken as evidence of the fact, which may be traversed by other proof. Provost Marshal General and Provost Marshals of Districts may certify as to the status of the negro, and such certificate must be respected by all persons within my command.

R. R. CURTIS, Major General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, St. Louis, Dec. 5, 1862.

In the "obituary of gallant officers recently deceased," published in yesterday's TRIBUNE, the name Col. John Irving should be John Erving. In the General Order from the War Department, the name was spelled incorrectly "Irving," hence the error in our column. Col. Erving was one of the best-known officers in the regular army, and has served with distinction. His feeble health has alone kept him from the field during the present war.

GENERAL CHURCHILL, U. S. A.

Col. and Brevet Brig-Gen. Sylvester Churchill died in Washington on Sunday last, aged, according to the telegraphic dispatch announcing his death, 38 years. This is undoubtedly incorrect, as it would make him only eight years old when he entered the army as a commissioned officer in 1812. He had the appearance of being at least ten years older than the age given, and was probably more.

Gen. Churchill was one of the few remaining links between the new army of 1862, and the old army of 1812. The only officers now living who can trace their military career back to the last war with Great Britain, are the following:

Lieut. Gen. Scott, retired from active service. Major-Gen. J. F. W. Caldwell, retired from active service. Col. William Whistler, retired from active service. Col. John L. Mendenhall, retired from active service. Col. John J. Abert, retired from active service. Col. R. C. Brown, retired from active service. Col. Joseph P. Taylor, retired from active service. Gen. Joseph H. Totten, Colonel of Corps of Engineers. Col. Stephen H. Long, Colonel of Topographical Engineers. Gen. James W. Ripley, Chief of Ordnance. Col. Henry R. Craig, Ordnance Department. Col. John S. Van Hook, Ordnance Department. Col. Gustavus Loomis, Colonel 5th Infantry. Lieut. Col. R. Taylor, Corps of Engineers. Lieut. Col. E. B. Hutton, Corps of Engineers. Major Thomas L. Leslie, Pay Department. James R. Abner, Military Storekeeper of Ordnance. James R. Hinkins, Military Storekeeper of Ordnance.

Gen. Churchill was born in Vermont, toward the close of the last century, we believe, although his age is reported as 38. He was appointed from civil life to a major in the 3d Artillery, March 12, 1812. This regiment, together with the 4th Artillery, a regiment of Light Dragoons, and two regiments of Infantry, was authorized to be raised by an act passed in January, 1812, for service during the then impending war. There is no record of the part taken by Gen. Churchill in this war, but that his military talents were considerably above mediocrity is conclusively shown by the fact that he was appointed Inspector-General, with the rank of Major, on the 29th of August, 1813, having only a few days previously risen to a full Captaincy in his regiment. He was retained in the Peace Establishment of 1815, and in 1816 was breveted Major for ten years' faithful service in one grade. In April, 1835, he succeeded to a majority in his old regiment, the 3d Artillery, and remained in this position until June, 1841, when he was appointed Inspector-General, with the rank of Colonel. In the Mexican War Gen. Churchill was greatly distinguished, and was breveted Brigadier-General for gallant and meritorious conduct at the Battle of Buena Vista, Feb. 23, 1847.

When the Army Retiring Board convened in Washington in September, 1851, Gen. Churchill was one of the first officers summoned before it. His long and faithful service, together with the hardships and privations he had undergone from 1812 downward, had resulted in incapacity, and he was accordingly retired from active service.

Gen. Churchill had two sons in the United States Army. One, Capt. William M. Churchill, died in 1847, after a brief but highly honorable military life. He was distinguished in Mexico. The other, Capt. Charles C. Churchill, has been placed on the list of retired officers for incapacity consequent upon exposure in the line of duty.

CORRECTION—COL. ERVING.

In the "obituary of gallant officers recently deceased," published in yesterday's TRIBUNE, the name Col. John Irving should be John Erving. In the General Order from the War Department, the name was spelled incorrectly "Irving," hence the error in our column. Col. Erving was one of the best-known officers in the regular army, and has served with distinction. His feeble health has alone kept him from the field during the present war.

New-York Tribune.

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FROM GENERAL BURNSIDE'S ARMY.

THE WEATHER MORE MILD.

Capture of Sutlers and Wagons by White's Band.

TRIAL OF A REBEL SOLDIER AS A SPY.

No Person Allowed to Pass Our Lines.

HEADQUARTERS, Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1862.

The weather is milder and the snow has melted considerably. An officer who came through from Alexandria by land with a strong escort, was told at Dumfries, that sixteen sutlers with their wagons were captured by White's Rebel Cavalry last week, and the owners made to drive their own teams to some Rebel station in the interior. White was represented as having a regiment of cavalry. It has for several days been considered unsafe to pass beyond Dumfries, without a strong escort.

A special Court-Martial met to-day to try John W. Irvine, on the charge of being a spy, he having been captured within our lines. The accused was a private in the 9th Virginia Cavalry, and was captured near his father's house, in the vicinity of Hartwood Court-House.

It is understood that the Court have agreed upon a finding, the result of which is not known. The following General Order has just been published:

No person will be allowed to cross the lines in the direction of the enemy without a pass from these headquarters. LEWIS RICHMOND, A. A. O.

FROM GEN. SIGEL'S ARMY CORPS.

The Rebels in the Shenandoah Valley—Information as to their Strength and Position—They Number only Twenty-three Hundred.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

Washington, Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1862.

Your special correspondent telegraphs as follows, dated Headquarters Sigel's Corps, Fairfax Court-House, Va., Dec. 9, 2 p. m., trustworthy information has been received of the strength and position of Rebel forces in the Shenandoah Valley. The whole force is about 2,300, under command of Brig-Gen. Jones, and disposed as follows: The 7th Virginia Cavalry, numbering about 450, from Pewtown to Woodstock; the 6th Virginia Cavalry, 600 strong, are on duty from Woodstock to near McDowell; the 17th Virginia Cavalry, 250 men, are in the vicinity of Charlottesville; the 12th Virginia Cavalry, and Bob White's guerrillas, in all 700, are in the vicinity of White Post; Wheat's Legion, otherwise known as the Louisiana Tigers Infantry, but now composed principally of Marylanders, are in the vicinity of Strasburg, with eight pieces of artillery, six and twelve pounder rifled guns.

As it is understood there are between 6,000 and 7,000 sick and wounded Rebels in the towns from Woodstock to Staunton, this force was undoubtedly left in the valley to prevent any raids for the purpose of parading them.

Scouts report nothing of note in front to-day. A Rebel patrol was seen in Hopeville Gap. A refugee from Louisa County, who has been living in the woods for nearly a year to avoid being pressed into the service, came into our lines to-day and gladly told the truth. Two contrabands have arrived from Sperryville, but having been two weeks on the way their news has been anticipated.

The Court-Martial of Gen. Porter.

Washington, Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1862.

The Court met at 11 o'clock to-day.

Brig-Gen. B. S. Roberts, late Inspector-General of the Army of the Potomac, under Gen. Pope, was sworn. His position brought him often in contact with Gen. Pope, and made him familiar with his (Gen. Pope's) plans, operations, and orders. The witness was on the field during the entire engagement of Aug. 22.

In view of what the army of Gen. Pope had accomplished when the battle of this day closed, he had no doubt at all that if Gen. Porter had made the attack as directed by the order of 4:30 p. m. of the 22nd it would have resulted in the defeat and capture of the main army of the Rebels who were on the field at that time.

The witness expected an attack to be made by Gen. Porter, as did Gen. Pope, prior to the receipt of the order of 4:30, as he supposed any General within hearing of an important battle as Gen. P. was supposed to be, being on the line of march from Manassas, which would have brought him to the right of the enemy's line before 4 o'clock, in whose power it was to engage in it, would have done so.

Gen. Porter was, in the opinion of the witness, between the hours of four and five o'clock, in a position where he could have attacked the right of the enemy and, as he also believed, could have turned the enemy's right flank and attacked their rear from what he knew of their position and of the country.

Prior to what he considered Gen. Porter's disobedience of the order of the 22nd, he had been convinced that Gen. Porter would not only do his duty, but he was led to believe that he would do it as well as any officer in the army could.

Q. Then the grounds of the witnesses unfavorable impressions were formed merely upon the events with which Gen. Porter was connected on the 22nd and 23rd of August?

A. They were not the only grounds. In a conversation which I had with Maj.-Gen. Kearney, in which I mentioned Gen. Porter and the high estimation in which I held him, that officer told me that I did not know him (Gen. Porter), and that he (Gen. Porter) would fail.

The disobedience of this order, and the conversation, led me to believe that Gen. Porter was not doing his duty. Several officers of Gen. Pope's staff were about during the conversation, among whom, I think, were Cols. Ruggles, Morgan, and Welch, and Capt. Pope. I do not think this conversation was heard by any of those present, nor do I think Gen. Kearney intended it should be. He was an old friend of mine, with whom I had served for a great many years, and he was telling me of matters that had occurred on the Peninsula. We had withdrawn from the others. He was giving me his opinion of all the principal officers there.

The Court at 3 o'clock adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

The Propeller Charles Osgood Disabled.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1862.

The propeller Charles Osgood with Companies E and K, 43d Massachusetts, put in for new sails, having lost two during the gales since leaving New-York. All well on board.

The New-York Central Railroad.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1862.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Admission of West Virginia.

Mr. Conway's Speech in Opposition.

The Vacancy in the Interior Department.

39 of the Condemned Indians to be Hanged.

GEN. SIGEL'S REQUEST FOR A COURT OF INQUIRY.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S REPLY.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1862.

THE ADMISSION OF WEST VIRGINIA.

The House debated the West Virginia bill to-day until 5 o'clock. The discussion was the most animated and important of the session. The Hon. Martin F. Conway of Kansas opposed the admission in a speech of great force and ability, the main points of which were as follows:

Mr. Conway was not opposed to the erection of a new State in West Virginia, but the form in which the proposition was presented. This bill was not so much for the admission of a new State as it was for a division of an old one, and the Constitution required that no State should be divided unless the assent of its Legislature was first obtained.

He denied that the State of Virginia, of which Mr. Pierpont is Governor, was the lawful State. It was true that the President had recognized it, but if the President had done wrong, it made it the more important, in so grave a matter, that the House of Representatives should do right.

Mr. Conway argued at some length against the legality of the Wheeling Government. He thought the question was of great importance, as touching other matters than the one immediately under consideration. He had reason to believe that it was the intention of the President to recognize the formation of State organizations in all the seceded States.

A policy was about to be inaugurated looking to the assumption of State powers by a few individuals, wherein a military or other encampment could be effected in any of the rebellious districts. The utter and flagrant unconstitutionality of this scheme, its radically revolutionary character, ought to expose it to the repudiation of every loyal citizen.

It came at an utter subversion of our constitutional system. Its effect would be to consolidate all the powers of the Government in the hands of the Executive. With the admission of this new State, the President would have substantially created four Senators, two for Virginia and two for West Virginia.

He would also have substantially created fifteen electoral votes for President, as belonging to the State of Virginia, and six or eight as belonging to the new State, beside the number of members of this House, to which West Virginia will be entitled, and also the number which may come in hereafter from the so-called Virginia itself, under Mr. Pierpont's certificate.

Now suppose this scheme is carried into the other seceded States, as if it be right here, it is right anywhere, and if it is a good thing here, it is a good thing everywhere. It cannot be a bad thing in Tennessee, or at Port Royal.

He was informed that steps have already been taken for similar action in Louisiana, Tennessee, North Carolina, and other parts of the South, and he recently advised the newspapers a legislative suggestion to the President to do so, recommending him for some such work in Tennessee.

What will be the undoubted result of all this? Why, that the President, through his particular friends, few in number and perhaps unprincipled in character, will exercise the Federal powers pertaining under the Constitution to all the seceded States.

He will have twenty-two senators and nearly one half of the electoral college, to say nothing of this House and every thing else. How much better, pray, would it be than the slave oligarchy itself? Would it indeed be anything else than a new slave oligarchy of a most new and disgusting nature?

Conway argued that the situation with regard to the seceded States was, that they were out of the Union by having acquired at least a belligerent character, thus securing an international status incompatible with their Federal relations. This placed them to us in the position of a foreign power, with whom we are at war, and made their territory subject to the Federal laws whenever we were in taking it from them.

The true policy of the Government, therefore, was to hold them as conquered territory wherever and whenever our arms were extended over them.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, followed on the same side. Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, made the leading speech of the day in favor of the bill. The vote in the House will be taken at 1 o'clock to-morrow, and the bill will undoubtedly pass by a large majority.

Many of the radical Republicans who have heretofore opposed will now vote for it. Upon the passage of the bill, the Pierpont Government, which claims to be the Government of the whole of Virginia, will remove from Wheeling to Alexandria, and the new State will start in business on its own account. This pledge has already been given to the President, and the plan is not concealed from Congress.

THE VACANCY IN THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

At a meeting of the Indiana Congressional Delegation to-night it was resolved that the delegation would make no effort to press the claims of any Indiana candidate as a successor to the present Secretary of Interior. It is considered that this determination leaves the way clear for Judge Holt's nomination, and that his appointment will not long be delayed.

THE CONDEMNED MINNESOTA INDIANS.

It is now stated positively that the President has sent forward an order directing that thirty-nine of the condemned Minnesota Indians, specifically named, be hanged on the 19th instant.

GEN. SIGEL'S REQUEST FOR A COURT OF INQUIRY.

Gen. Burnside, to whom Gen. Sigel's request for a Court of Inquiry was made, writes as follows to Gen. Sigel:

"With your movements since my connection with this army I am well acquainted. I take pleasure in hearing testimony to the zeal, efficiency and military skill displayed by yourself and your officers in the management of your force, and the fruitful reconnoissances you have directed."

This may be received as an expression also of the general opinion of those officers best qualified to judge.

EXAMINING SURGEONS APPOINTED.

The following appointments of examining surgeons have been by the Commissioners of Pensions: Doctors Thos. A. Pierce, Galena, Ill.; A. S. Hodges, Sterling, do.; H. S. Hening, Springfield, do.; John L. Hoexter, Mount Carroll, do.; Eliza C. De Puy, Freeport, do.; John L. Hallam, Centuria, do.; Fleming R. Payne, Marshall, do.; B. J. Day, Duaneville, Ind.; Milton Herndon, Crawfordville, do.; Thomas R. Austin, New Albany, do.; Amos

FROM GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

FIERCE CAVALRY ENGAGEMENT.

DEFEAT OF THE ENEMY.

Rebel Loss 300 Killed and Wounded.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1862.

A special dispatch, dated the 7th inst., from Oxford, Miss., says that Col. Dickey's Cavalry had a two hours engagement with the Rebels near Coffeeville on Friday night.

The Rebels are said to have had 5,000 infantry, cavalry, and artillery. The Union loss was 5 killed, 50 wounded, and 60 missing. The Rebel loss was 300 killed and wounded.

Confirmation of the Capture of a Union Brigade by Morgan's Guerrillas at Hartsville, Tenn.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Dec. 8, 1862.

A telegram just received from Nashville confirms the capture of the 104th Illinois Regiment, the 106th and 108th Ohio Regiments, Nicklin's Battery, and a detachment of the 2d Indiana Cavalry, all under the command of Colonel Moore, on Sunday morning, after an hour's fight, at Hartsville, Tenn., by the guerrillas, under John Morgan.

The number of Morgan's force is not stated. There are no further particulars.

News from Oxford, Miss.—A Skirmish.

CAIRO, Ill., Monday, Dec. 8, 1862.

Oxford, Miss., news to Thursday last states that the rear guard of the Rebels, under the command of Gen. Jackson, had a skirmish on that morning with the Union advance force near the town.

The main body of the Rebel Army, 40,000 strong, passed through Oxford twelve hours before. The number of the Rebel sick and wounded is said to be very large.

The War in the South-West.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1862.

Three thousand Rebel cavalry, supposed to be under Forrest, intending to make another raid into Kentucky, or a dash on Fort Donelson, were at Knoxville to-day.

Passengers from Gallatin contradict the story of the engagement there between Fry and the Rebels. They say no recent fight has occurred there.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Disaffection in the Interior—A Victory by Burnside Will Bring the Border States Back into the Union—Their Army Running Short of Lead—Lead Pipe Called for.

NEWBERRY, N. C., Dec. 9, 1862.

Great disaffection exists in the interior. Victory under Gen. Burnside will be followed by the immediate and entire abandonment of the Border States, including North Carolina and Tennessee.

The Success of the 25th ult. has the following: The *Proseuch Republic* makes a piteous complaint over the Rebel losses in the recent battles. It says the total loss amounts to 75,000 men. It says the people of Charleston have pulled up their lead pipes and contributed 60,000 pounds of lead to the Government, and that the Rebel Government will issue receipts for all lead pipes and other fixtures, and binds itself to replace them at the end of the war.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE LAW.

Passage of an Important Amendment Act—Its Provisions.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1862.

The bill which passed the house to-day, amending the act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and pay the interest on the public debt, approved July 1, 1862, authorizes the assessors, and collectors, and assistants, and deputies to administer oaths and affirmations in all cases where they are required, but no fees are to be charged or allowed therefor.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is authorized to furnish to the assistant treasurers or collectors of the United States at San Francisco and Portland, Oregon, with adhesive stamps or stamped paper, vellum, or parchment, according to the provisions of the Internal Revenue Laws under such regulations and conditions. He may, from time to time, prescribe, and without requiring payment in advance therefor provided no greater commission shall be allowed than is now provided by law.

Any stamp appropriated to denote the duty charged on any particular instrument, and bearing the name of such instrument on the face thereof, which may have been used, or which shall hereafter be used for denoting any other duty of the same amount, shall be deemed and taken to be good and valid, provided the provisions of this section shall not apply to any stamp appropriated to denote the duty charged on proprietary articles. All instruments, documents and papers subject to duty, used by the officers of the United States Government, where the United States would be chargeable with the duty or stamp thereon; and all instruments, documents and papers of the Executive Department of the several States subject to duty, where any State would be chargeable with the duty and stamp thereon, and all instruments, documents and papers relating to the procurement of bounty land and other bounties, pensions and orders of pay by or for officers, soldiers and seamen, or other legal representatives, who have been or may be in the service of the United States, are exempt from duty.

The ninety-fifth section of the Internal Revenue act of July 1, 1862, is so amended that no instrument, document or paper, made, signed, or issued prior to the 1st of March, 1863, without being duly stamped, or having thereon an adhesive stamp to denote the duty imposed thereon, shall for that cause be deemed invalid and of no effect, provided that section twenty-four of the act, entitled "An act increasing temporarily the duties on imports, and for other purposes," approved July 14, 1862, is hereby repealed. All goods, wares and merchandise, or articles produced or made, and finished ready for sale, and removed for consumption prior to the 1st day of September, 1863, whether actually removed or not from the place of manufacture, shall be and hereby are exempt from duty upon proof being made to the satisfaction of the Assessor of the District who shall hear and determine the same, that they were so made and finished ready for sale and removal for consumption, and where any duties shall have been assessed and collected upon such goods, wares, and merchandise, or articles so made and finished as aforesaid, the same shall be and hereby are remitted, and, if actually collected, refunded by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under such regulations as he may prescribe.

Hotels, inns, or taverns, and eating-houses, having taken out the license provided therefor, shall not be required to pay any other license for the sale of any articles customarily furnished by hotels, inns, or taverns, and eating-houses, and not prohibited by the laws of any State or Territory where the same may be located, in violation thereof.

Municipal Election.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1862.

Theodore P. Abbott, (Republican) was elected Mayor of this city to-day.

FROM GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

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